

STATISTICS IN RE ORGANIZED LABOR

MORE THAN 90,000 MEMBERS OF
ORGANIZATIONS IN IM-
PERIAL MISSOURI.

WAGES SHOW SOME INCREASE

Average Daily Wage Is Over \$3 and
Average Number of Days Worked
Is 300—Railroad Men Get
Most Money.

Jefferson City.—Organized labor of Missouri, consisting of 87,535 men and 3,926 women, constituting the membership of 857 unions, during the year which closed June 30, 1913, drew a total of \$85,019,855 in wages. This huge disbursement includes increases in wages of \$1,245,974 paid to unionized tollers in excess of the record of the previous year.

A bureau of labor statistics bulletin goes further into details as follows:

The average yearly earnings of organized labor, men and women considered together for the year under consideration, was \$29.57 each. The working year averaged 286 days. The daily earnings were \$3.25 for each man and woman considered. With women removed the average yearly earnings of the men were more, and also, naturally, the daily wages. Engineers, firemen, brakemen and others employed by railroads were at the head of the organized procession when it comes to both yearly and daily earnings. Those who had steady work at these callings put in more yearly time and their wages considerably exceeded the daily average. Plasterers, plumbers, bricklayers, brick and stone masons, structural iron workers, hoisting and steam engineers, carpenters, cement workers and pavers, musicians, lathers, also earn more than the average daily wages, but the number of days of actual work was below 300 a year. The weather and activity in building circles has much to do with the steadyness of employment of building trades workers.

Of the 857 unions in the state, 181, with a membership of 16,223, reported an increase in wages which, when averaged, amounted to 3.5 cents an hour.

The increase in wages was directly due to the higher cost of living, many union men finding it impossible to live comfortably on the wages they received the year before. As large as the increase in wages was, it is not in keeping with the increase in the cost of living during the last 10 years, when the same is averaged year by year.

Rate Cases in State Courts.

Jefferson City.—It is understood here that by an opinion handed down by Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh of the United States district court, the Missouri rate cases, which John T. Barker, attorney general, brought against railroads in the state asking a refund of \$24,000,000 for alleged excessive fares and freight rates, are referred to the state courts for settlement, and the status of these cases becomes the same as when the suits were begun.

Judge Van Valkenburgh held that the questions involved are those which the state must handle, and no diversity of citizenship has been shown.

Dice Send Two to Prison.

Jefferson City.—Because they operated a dice game in a cellar beneath their restaurant in Salem, Mo., Elvy Johns and Walter Grosse have been sentenced to serve two years each in the penitentiary.

Flag Day Is Proclaimed.

Jefferson City.—Acting Gov. William R. Painter issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Missouri to observe June 14, the date fixed by act of congress as the birthday of the American flag.

Bradley on Normal Board.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major appointed Judge Nick M. Bradley of Warrensburg a member of the board of regents of the Warrensburg State Normal school to fill the unexpired term of T. W. Silvers of Butler, who resigned.

Bogus Pay Drafts.

Jefferson City.—Word comes from Sedalia that Sedalia banks were notified to be on the lookout for bogus pay drafts purporting to be from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company and signed R. P. Roach. The drafts are dated May 2 and show April as month of service. Many of the drafts have been cashed in Texas. The genuine draft for April wages bears the signature "K. Bowerfind, paymaster."

Springfield Asks For New Depot.

Jefferson City.—The manufacturers, jobbers and merchants of Springfield petitioned the state public service commission for an order compelling the Frisco Railroad company to build a new passenger station in that city.

Oldest Callaway Native Dies.

Fulton.—Capt. W. H. Thomas, 87 years old, the oldest nativeborn citizen of Callaway county and a veteran of the civil war, is dead here. Capt. Thomas formerly contributed to newspapers and other publications.

Not Unreasonable.

"Boy wanted for sausages," runs an announcement in a butcher's shop at Harlesden. It sounds unappealing—yet no doubt a boy is the proper accompaniment for the mashed.—London Opinion.

Wanted Land and Husband.

She could plow and do all the farm work, and if she got land she would get a husband, was the contention of a young woman who applied recently to the land board of Heathcote, Victoria, Australia.

Strike on Capitol Ended Quickly.
Jefferson City.—A settlement of the strike of ironworkers on the capitol has been made, according to leaders of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' union.

The demand of the union for an increase of 10 cents an hour was granted by the employers, they say, and 35 men will return to work at once.

Members of the union were jubilant over the news of the settlement, declaring it was an indication that similar demands made of the St. Louis employers would be met. The contract for the steel and iron for the capitol is held by the Christopher-Simpson Iron Works company, one of the largest of the St. Louis firms. The company is a member of the Iron Workers and Erectors' league, upon which the union men here have made a demand for an increase of 10 cents an hour.

P. J. Morrin, business agent of the union, said he was confident the employers would accede to the demand for more money in the next few days.

Nonunion men had been withdrawn by the employers in the league from several jobs during the last few days, he said, when the firms employing them were notified by the general contractors they could not work.

Two Women Are to Run for Office.

Jefferson City.—Two women are running for office in Jasper county and a third may soon enter the race, according to A. L. McCrawley of Carthage, assistant supervisor of corporations.

Mrs. W. H. Horton of Carthage is a candidate for county clerk on the Democratic ticket, while Miss Della Sharp, now circuit clerk, will seek election on the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Ferd Chadwell of Oronogo probably will be a candidate for circuit clerk on the Progressive ticket, McCrawley said.

Mrs. Horton has an opponent Barney Parker, former sheriff of Jasper county. Miss Sharp so far is unopposed in her party.

Part of Game Law Invalid.

Jefferson City.—Presiding Justice R. F. Walker, in an opinion concurred in by Judge John C. Brown, Judge C. B. Farris not sitting in this case, declared unconstitutional the sections of the game and fish law forbidding the possession or handling of dynamite or other explosives without a permit issued by the county clerk.

Judge Walker declares these sections invalid for the reason that the title of the act carrying them contains no reference to them.

The rest of the act relative to the protection of game and fish is declared to be valid, as the title under which it was passed indicates the character of the provisions.

Code Revision Session Soon.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major in naming the commission to suggest plans to the next legislature for a revision and simplification of the code of court practice in Missouri, did not fix a date for the first meeting of that body.

"I left that matter to the commission," said the governor. I presume they will hold a meeting soon, but when I return from Tulsa I may issue a notice calling the body together."

Pageant for Warrensburg.

Jefferson City.—Word comes from Warrensburg that a new feature of commencement week will be the symbolic pageant of the school from the time of its foundation till the present time and the reunion of more than 2,000 members of the alumni. The pageant will represent each of the 42 graduating classes as they appeared each year since 1872. A representation also will be given of the legislature of Missouri of 1871, which enacted the law placing the site of the second normal school district at Warrensburg. The graduation will take place Thursday, May 28.

Three File for State Senator.

Jefferson City.—Three Democratic candidates for state senator filed their declarations with the secretary of state. They are: Harrison T. Osborne of Neosho, Eighteenth district; Russell Kneisley of Carrollton, Eighth district, and John D. Taylor of Keytesville, Sixth district.

Purdum on Osteopathy Board.

Jefferson City.—Dr. Zudie P. Purdom of Kansas City was appointed by Gov. Major to be a member of the board of osteopathy to succeed Dr. A. J. Hildreth of Macon. The appointment is for five years.

Peony Fields in Bloom.

Sarcoxie.—Hundreds of persons from all parts of southwest Missouri have motored to this place to see the peony fields in full bloom. The cutting and shipping season started about a week ago, but the peonies had not blossomed sufficiently to be at their most gorgeous state. Now, the fields are a maze of white and pink and red. Sarcoxie produces more peonies than any other community in the country. Flowers are shipped from here to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis and other metropolitan markets in the North and East.

Two-Inch Hall Stones.

Jefferson City.—Trees were blown down, windows broken and street car passengers were thrown into a panic by the smashing of car windows here when ballstones, ranging from the size of a pea to 2 inches in diameter, fell in a storm about 4 p. m.

Confederate Veteran Dead.

Keytesville.—Lucius E. Cook, 75 years old, who served four years in the Confederate army, is dead here. For 30 years he had been a merchant in Keytesville.

Maybe They Were.

Little Clara has a habit of sticking her feet out of the bed covers. One hot night, on being told not to do so, she obeyed in silence for a little while and then suddenly said: "Oh, mamma, let me put my feet out! They're choking."

Had a Good Start.

"Pimmon is living ahead of his income." "You are right. If Pimmon were to stand still for five years, I don't believe his income would overtake him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Green Serge and Taffeta for Afternoon



ONE of the prettiest models for an afternoon gown has been developed by Green of Paris. It is unusually plain and it is unusually shapely. Yet it is strictly in the mode, and the mode started out to be very fussy. But Americans would not have too much fussiness. Hence it is a quiet and much-chastened mode exemplified in the model shown in the picture.

The skirt is draped in plaits folded over toward the left side, with a short split at the hem. It hangs in at the ankles and out a little at the hips. The underbodice is a separate garment of silk and lace.

The little coat is cut with kimono sleeves and shaped to the figure at the front by folding it in from the swell of the bust downward. A short basque is shaped into a semi-fitting back and short rounded end. A double ruffle, widening toward the back, is sewed to the edge of the coat and gives the effect of a shaped overskirt. There is a smart finish of military cord and silk tassels across the front.

The sleeves are three-quarter length, terminating in a ruffle trimmed to a point. There is an under-ruffle of silk and a cord finish.

There is no coat collar, but a tie of plain silk makes a pretty finish at the neck. But in the matter of the neck finish there is latitude here for the use of any of the modish collars of lace or net which the makers of neckwear have provided for the prevalent styles.

Taking it altogether, this is a costume which is far more satisfactory to the possessor of a good figure than most of those furbelowed and full, hanging or bunched effects to which fashion gives countenance, but her devotees give a rather wide berth.

Designed for Youthful Wearers



HATS for misses and little girls do not noticeably reflect the modes that are in the ascendant for their grown-up sisters. The sailor shape for misses, like that shown in the picture, the poke-bonnet shapes and wider brimmed droopy hats, almost cover the field of choice for the miss. But these few dominant ideas have been so variously developed that there is no monotonous sameness.

For little girls the bonnet shapes, the sombrero and some small replicas of the simplest shape worn by their elders, provide a wide enough choice.

For the copyist who finds it worth while to trim the children's millinery at home, the four hats pictured here are excellent models to follow. It is no more difficult to trim these shapes at home than to make dresses for the same young wearers.

A quaint, easily-trimmed poke bonnet of hemp, shown in the picture, is trimmed with a wreath of forget-me-nots and a plain sash of No. 60 satin ribbon. The underbrim is faced with the ribbon, shirred on. A ruffle is sewed to the underbrim about a half-inch in from the edge. It is turned over the edge and tacked down in a cascade on the upper brim.

The remaining hat is a sailor with a round crown covered with overlapping rows of narrow ribbon over the top. There is a wide band of braid about the side-crown and six small fans of satin ribbon, doubled, set about the base of the crown at intervals.

By following the copy one runs no risk of turning out an amateurish-looking hat as the result of painstaking efforts in home trimming.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NEW CROSS-STITCH PATTERN

Treatment of Roses Embroidered on the Usual White Linen Background.

Among the fashions in needlework for spring and summer is a new style cross-stitch idea.

The popularity of cross-stitch patterns is so decided and long-lived that it has resulted in producing new ideas about the treatment of it, which are most interesting.

How to Control Chinch Bug

When Army of Pests Come, the Farmer
Should Be Prepared for Quick Action

By Leonard Haseman, Asst. Prof. of Entomology, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri

No other pest in this state can do so much damage to field crops in as short a time as the chinch bug when it is permitted to work unchecked. You can expect to find the bugs in the spring migrating from winter quarters to the wheat fields. There they lay their small eggs on clover and on the stems of plants. These soon hatch and the young red and black bugs begin to suck the sap from the plants. These will be nearly full-grown when the wheat is cut, in fact, they leave enough to pay to cut. Then look out! The sap of the wheat gone, they search for other food. Grass, corn and other crops suffer. Following the migration they com-

fall, are also helpful. Some find a heavy road oil cheaper and better than tar. A barrier of this type one mile in length can be maintained during the period of migration for about \$7. A quantity of the oil or tar should be kept on hand or one should know



Adult Winged Chinch Bug.



Corn plant about 2 feet tall infested by chinch bugs.

plete their growth, maturing and laying their eggs on corn and other crops. These hatch and the second, the summer generation, begins its work. The summer generation matures before frost and again seeks winter quarters. An army of this nature, made up of millions of individuals, can be fought to best advantage when it is collected in swarms or harboring over restricted areas. In midsummer, when the migration from wheat to corn occurs, they collect in swarms, fairly covering



Clumps of red sedge grass in which more than 6,000 chinch bugs were found hibernating in the winter of 1909-10.

the ground, and can be fought to good advantage at that time with barriers. During dry weather a plowed strip worked to a fine dust and kept stirred during the heat of day will keep back practically all the bugs. A furrow in which a log is dragged while the bugs are moving will give equally good results. Such a barrier should be maintained around all infested wheat fields. The expense is slight, except for labor.

Should rain come, a dust barrier cannot be maintained, and then a line of tar or road oil should be run around the field as a barrier. The line of road oil or tar should be kept moist by adding more as it soaks into the ground. The odor repels the bugs and prevents them from crossing. Post holes along the line, in which the bugs

Co-operation helps. Starting from



Chinch bugs; various stages of development from egg to mature, nymph stage.

one farm, the pest will stock a whole neighborhood. Burn up the pest: sprinkle coal oil or boiling water upon it when it advances in armies on crops. Or, should it resist all such treatment and get into corn fields, where it collects on the first few rows of corn, light torches of cobs or rags soaked in coal oil and burn it.

"COUNTRY BUTTER" CAN COMMAND HIGHER PRICE

HOW TO MAKE AND MARKET IT
TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

By L. G. Rinkle, Assistant Professor
of Dairying, University
of Missouri.

Country butter, so called, usually commands but a very low price on city markets. It is battered off, along with eggs and other farm products, for groceries and table necessities. This butter generally brings from 7 to 10 cents below the regular retail price, and then must be exchanged for goods upon which the groceryman clears from 10 to 25 per cent.

It is to be hoped that more farmers will take advantage of the parcel post in sending their farm produce direct to the city consumer. The government has collected data showing that the cost of farm produce has been materially lessened to the city con-

sumer taking advantage of the parcel post and the country producer has likewise received a much higher price for his goods.

One reason why farm butter commands such a low figure on the open market is because the quality is not uniform. One lot will be over-colored, while another lot will be under-colored. Mottles and white streaks in butter are very common. The salt in many cases is too high and in an undissolved condition, while again it will be lacking. Poor flavor and graininess are not uncommon.

Print the butter in one-pound or two-pound cakes with wooden printers. Wrap in parchment paper and put in pasteboard boxes or cartons. A neatly wrapped package containing a medium uniformly-colored butter of firm texture and well dissolved salt is in demand and will command a good price. Such butter when sold in five-pound lots can be sent by parcel post 150 miles for 9 cents, which, when 5 cents more is added, will insure its safe delivery. This means a cost of about 3 cents a pound for mailing.

This butter will sell for about 30 cents a pound, when the present price of butter fat is about 25 cents.

Gentle Eyed Seal.

Seals are still numerous and are disliked by Labrador fishermen. Dr. Grenfell says that he has known a seal to haunt a net so persistently that to get any fish the owner had to watch all the while at one end of it, and even then the seal would almost snap off the fisherman's hand as he raced to be first to disentangle the salmon.

Daily Thought.

Every volition and thought of man is inscribed on his brain. Thus a man writes his life in his physique, and thus the angels discover his autobiography in his structure.—Emmanuel Swedenborg.

Expert Valuation.

Footpad—"Your money or your life!" Mrs. Tightly—"That's reasonable enough, Jake! You've got only 50 cents."—Chicago News.

Has No Bank Account.

The world owes every man a living, but it doesn't send out checks.

MRS. LYON'S ACHES AND PAINS

Have All Gone Since Taking
Lydia E. Pinkham's Veg-
etable Compound.

Terre Hill, Pa.—"Kindly permit me to give you my testimonial in favor of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I first began taking it I was suffering from female troubles for some time and had almost all kinds of aches—pains in lower part of back and in sides, and pressing down pains. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the aches and pains are all gone and I feel like a new woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly."—Mrs. Augustus Lyon, Terre Hill, Pa.



It is true that nature and a woman's work has produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known. From the roots and herbs of the field, Lydia E. Pinkham, forty years ago, gave to womankind a remedy for their peculiar ills which has proved more efficacious than any other combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is recognized from coast to coast as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health—many of them openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and in some cases that it has saved them from surgical operations.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



Free One dozen sewing machine needles (any make). Send for coupon explaining. B. O. SHERIDAN, 315 High Street, St. Louis.

French Women Lawyers.

Mlle. Vedone, who with Mlle. Grumberg is to assist in the defense of Mme. Caillaux, has the largest practice of any of the women advocates admitted to the Paris bar, having been notably successful when in the defense in criminal cases. She has outstripped the senior "advocate," Mlle. Chauvin, whose appearances in the courts are now few and far between. The latter won her doctorship of laws so far back as 1892 with a thesis on the subject, "Professions Accessible to Women." After five years as a professor, Mlle. Chauvin determined to become a barrister. Her application was strongly contested, but the judges decided that the law was on her side and she was duly sworn in in 1897, being the first woman admitted to the bar in Europe.

Embarrassing for Rector. A rector of a certain English church is a somewhat portly gentleman, and a little inclined to be pompous. He owns a small terrier called Rags.

On one occasion last summer Rags escaped from his guardian and wandered into the church just at his master was facing the congregation, holding up the alms basin in both hands. That was Rags' opportunity. He made a bee line for the chancel, and pausing before his master, whose eyes were pliously elevated to the ceiling, he sat up and begged!

Delight of the wicked and horror of the pious!

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW
Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman out in Ia. found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes:

"I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache."

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum."

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully."

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea but that was just as bad."

"She finally was induced to try Postum which she has used for over a year. She traveled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 75c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.